

Soundness and Completeness of an Axiomatic System for First-Order Logic

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Abstract

This work is a formalization of the soundness and completeness of an axiomatic system for first-order logic. The proof system is based on System Q1 by Smullyan and the completeness proof follows his textbook “First-Order Logic” (Springer-Verlag 1968) [2]. The completeness proof is in the Henkin style [1] where a consistent set is extended to a maximal consistent set using Lindenbaum’s construction and Henkin witnesses are added during the construction to ensure saturation as well. The resulting set is a Hintikka set which, by the model existence theorem, is satisfiable in the Herbrand universe.

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```
theory FOL-Axiomatic imports HOL-Library.Countable begin
```

1 Syntax

```
datatype (params-tm: 'f) tm
= Var nat (⟨#⟩)
| Fun 'f ⟨'f tm list⟩ (⟨†⟩)

abbreviation Const (⟨★⟩) where ⟨★a ≡ †a []⟩

datatype (params-fm: 'f, 'p) fm
= Falsity (⟨⊥⟩)
| Pre 'p ⟨'f tm list⟩ (⟨‡⟩)
| Imp ⟨('f, 'p) fm⟩ ⟨('f, 'p) fm⟩ (infixr ⟨→→⟩ 55)
| Uni ⟨('f, 'p) fm⟩ (⟨∀⟩)

abbreviation Neg (⟨¬ → [70] 70) where ⟨¬ p ≡ p → ⊥⟩

term ⟨∀ (⊥ → †"P" [†"f" #[0]])⟩
```

2 Semantics

```
definition shift (⟨-⟨-:-⟩⟩) where
⟨E⟨n:x⟩ m ≡ if m < n then E m else if m = n then x else E (m-1)⟩

primrec semantics-tm (⟨[], -⟩) where
⟨⟨E, F⟩⟩ (#n) = E n
| ⟨⟨E, F⟩⟩ (†f ts) = F f (map ⟨E, F⟩ ts)

primrec semantics-fm (⟨[], -, -⟩) where
⟨[], -, -⟩ ⊥ = False
| ⟨[E, F, G]⟩ (#P ts) = G P (map ⟨E, F⟩ ts)
| ⟨[E, F, G]⟩ (p → q) = ([E, F, G] p → [E, F, G] q)
| ⟨[E, F, G]⟩ (forall p) = (∀ x. [E⟨0:x⟩, F, G] p)

proposition ⟨[E, F, G]⟩ (forall (‡P #[0]) → †P [★a])
```

by (simp add: shift-def)

3 Operations

3.1 Shift

```
context fixes n m :: nat begin
```

```
lemma shift-eq [simp]: ⟨n = m ⟹ E⟨n:x⟩ m = x⟩
by (simp add: shift-def)
```

```

lemma shift-gt [simp]:  $\langle m < n \implies E\langle n:x\rangle m = E m \rangle$ 
by (simp add: shift-def)

lemma shift-lt [simp]:  $\langle n < m \implies E\langle n:x\rangle m = E (m-1) \rangle$ 
by (simp add: shift-def)

lemma shift-commute [simp]:  $\langle (E\langle n:y\rangle\langle 0:x\rangle) = (E\langle 0:x\rangle\langle n+1:y\rangle) \rangle$ 
proof
  fix m
  show  $\langle (E\langle n:y\rangle\langle 0:x\rangle) m = (E\langle 0:x\rangle\langle n+1:y\rangle) m \rangle$ 
    unfolding shift-def by (cases m) simp-all
  qed

end

```

3.2 Parameters

abbreviation $\langle \text{params } S \equiv \bigcup p \in S. \text{params-fm } p \rangle$

```

lemma upd-params-tm [simp]:  $\langle f \notin \text{params-tm } t \implies (\langle E, F(f := x) \rangle t = \langle E, F \rangle t) \rangle$ 
by (induct t) (auto cong: map-cong)

lemma upd-params-fm [simp]:  $\langle f \notin \text{params-fm } p \implies [\![E, F(f := x), G]\!] p = [\![E, F, G]\!] p \rangle$ 
by (induct p arbitrary: E) (auto cong: map-cong)

```

```

lemma finite-params-tm [simp]:  $\langle \text{finite } (\text{params-tm } t) \rangle$ 
by (induct t) simp-all

```

```

lemma finite-params-fm [simp]:  $\langle \text{finite } (\text{params-fm } p) \rangle$ 
by (induct p) simp-all

```

3.3 Instantiation

```

primrec lift-tm ( $\langle \uparrow \rangle$ ) where
   $\langle \uparrow(\#n) = \#(n+1) \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle \uparrow(\dagger f ts) = \dagger f (map \uparrow ts) \rangle$ 

primrec inst-tm ( $\langle \langle \text{-}' / \text{-} \rangle \rangle$ ) where
   $\langle \langle s/m \rangle \#n = (\text{if } n < m \text{ then } \#n \text{ else if } n = m \text{ then } s \text{ else } \#(n-1)) \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle \langle s/m \rangle \dagger f ts = \dagger f (map \langle \langle s/m \rangle \rangle ts) \rangle$ 

primrec inst-fm ( $\langle \langle \text{-}' / \text{-} \rangle \rangle$ ) where
   $\langle \langle \text{-}' / \text{-} \rangle \perp = \perp \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle \langle s/m \rangle \dagger P ts = \dagger P (map \langle \langle s/m \rangle \rangle ts) \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle \langle s/m \rangle (p \longrightarrow q) = \langle s/m \rangle p \longrightarrow \langle s/m \rangle q \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle \langle s/m \rangle (\forall p) = \forall (\langle \uparrow s/m+1 \rangle p) \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma lift-lemma [simp]:  $\langle \langle E \langle 0:x \rangle, F \rangle \rangle (\uparrow t) = \langle E, F \rangle \rangle t$ 
  by (induct t) (auto cong: map-cong)

lemma inst-tm-semantics [simp]:  $\langle \langle E, F \rangle \rangle (\langle s/m \rangle t) = \langle E \langle m:(E, F) s \rangle, F \rangle \rangle t$ 
  by (induct t) (auto cong: map-cong)

lemma inst-fm-semantics [simp]:  $\langle \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket \rangle (\langle t/m \rangle p) = \llbracket E \langle m:(E, F) t \rangle, F, G \rrbracket$ 
  by (induct p arbitrary: E m t) (auto cong: map-cong)

```

3.4 Size

The built-in *size* is not invariant under substitution.

```

primrec size-fm where
  ⟨size-fm ⊥ = 1⟩
  | ⟨size-fm (‡- -) = 1⟩
  | ⟨size-fm (p → q) = 1 + size-fm p + size-fm q⟩
  | ⟨size-fm (forall p) = 1 + size-fm p⟩

lemma size-inst-fm [simp]: ⟨size-fm ((t/m)p) = size-fm p⟩
  by (induct p arbitrary: m t) simp-all

```

4 Propositional Semantics

```

primrec boolean where
  ⟨boolean - - ⊥ = False⟩
  | ⟨boolean G - (‡P ts) = G P ts⟩
  | ⟨boolean G A (p → q) = (boolean G A p → boolean G A q)⟩
  | ⟨boolean - A (forall p) = A (forall p)⟩

```

abbreviation ⟨tautology p ≡ ∀ G A. boolean G A p⟩

proposition ⟨tautology (forall (‡P [#0]) → ∀ (‡P [#0]))⟩
 by simp

```

lemma boolean-semantics: ⟨boolean (λa. G a o map (⟨E, F⟩)) ⟦E, F, G⟧ = ⟦E, F, G⟧⟩
proof
  fix p
  show ⟨boolean (λa. G a o map (⟨E, F⟩)) ⟦E, F, G⟧ p = ⟦E, F, G⟧ p⟩
    by (induct p) simp-all
  qed

```

lemma tautology[simp]: ⟨tautology p ⇒ ⟦E, F, G⟧ p⟩
 using boolean-semantics **by** metis

proposition ⟨∃ p. (forall E F G. ⟦E, F, G⟧ p) ∧ ¬ tautology p⟩
 by (metis boolean.simps(4) fm.simps(36) semantics-fm.simps(1,3,4))

5 Calculus

Adapted from System Q1 by Smullyan in First-Order Logic (1968).

```
inductive Axiomatic ( $\vdash \rightarrow [50] 50$ ) where
  TA:  $\langle \text{tautology } p \implies \vdash p \rangle$ 
  | IA:  $\vdash \forall p \implies \langle t/0 \rangle p$ 
  | MP:  $\vdash p \implies q \implies \vdash p \implies \vdash q$ 
  | GR:  $\vdash q \implies \langle \star a/0 \rangle p \implies a \notin \text{params } \{p, q\} \implies \vdash q \implies \forall p$ 
```

We simulate assumptions on the lhs of \vdash with a chain of implications on the rhs.

```
primrec imply (infixr  $\rightsquigarrow$  56) where
   $\langle [] \rightsquigarrow q \rangle = q$ 
  |  $\langle (p \# ps \rightsquigarrow q) \rangle = (p \implies ps \rightsquigarrow q)$ 

abbreviation Axiomatic-assms ( $\dashv \vdash \rightarrow [50, 50] 50$ ) where
   $\langle ps \vdash q \equiv \vdash ps \rightsquigarrow q \rangle$ 
```

6 Soundness

```
theorem soundness:  $\vdash p \implies \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p$ 
proof (induct p arbitrary: F rule: Axiomatic.induct)
  case (GR q a p)
  moreover from this have  $\langle \llbracket E, F(a := x), G \rrbracket (q \implies \langle \star a/0 \rangle p) \rangle$  for x
    by blast
  ultimately show ?case
    by fastforce
  qed auto

corollary  $\vdash (\vdash \perp)$ 
  using soundness by fastforce
```

7 Derived Rules

```
lemma Imp1:  $\vdash q \implies p \implies q$ 
  and Imp2:  $\vdash (p \implies q \implies r) \implies (p \implies q) \implies p \implies r$ 
  and Neg:  $\vdash \neg \neg p \implies p$ 
  by (auto intro: TA)
```

The tautology axiom TA is not used directly beyond this point.

```
lemma Tran':  $\vdash (q \implies r) \implies (p \implies q) \implies p \implies r$ 
  by (meson Imp1 Imp2 MP)
```

```
lemma Swap:  $\vdash (p \implies q \implies r) \implies q \implies p \implies r$ 
  by (meson Imp1 Imp2 Tran' MP)
```

```
lemma Tran:  $\vdash (p \implies q) \implies (q \implies r) \implies p \implies r$ 
```

by (meson Swap Tran' MP)

Note that contraposition in the other direction is an instance of the lemma Tran.

lemma contraposition: $\vdash (\neg q \rightarrow \neg p) \rightarrow p \rightarrow q$
by (meson Neg Swap Tran MP)

lemma GR': $\vdash \neg (\star a/0)p \rightarrow q \Rightarrow a \notin \text{params } \{p, q\} \Rightarrow \vdash \neg (\forall p) \rightarrow q$
proof –

```

assume *:  $\vdash \neg (\star a/0)p \rightarrow q$  and  $a: a \notin \text{params } \{p, q\}$ 
have  $\vdash \neg q \rightarrow \neg \neg (\star a/0)p$ 
using * Tran MP by metis
then have  $\vdash \neg q \rightarrow (\star a/0)p$ 
using Neg Tran MP by metis
then have  $\vdash \neg q \rightarrow \forall p$ 
using a by (auto intro: GR)
then have  $\vdash \neg (\forall p) \rightarrow \neg \neg q$ 
using Tran MP by metis
then show ?thesis
using Neg Tran MP by metis
qed
```

lemma imply-ImpE: $\vdash ps \rightsquigarrow p \rightarrow ps \rightsquigarrow (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow ps \rightsquigarrow q$

proof (induct ps)

case Nil

then show ?case

by (metis Imp1 Swap MP imply.simps(1))

next

case (Cons r ps)

have $\vdash (r \rightarrow ps \rightsquigarrow p) \rightarrow r \rightarrow ps \rightsquigarrow (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow ps \rightsquigarrow q$

by (meson Cons.hyps Imp1 Imp2 MP)

then have $\vdash (r \rightarrow ps \rightsquigarrow p) \rightarrow (r \rightarrow ps \rightsquigarrow (p \rightarrow q)) \rightarrow r \rightarrow ps \rightsquigarrow q$

by (meson Imp1 Imp2 MP)

then show ?case

by simp

qed

lemma MP': $\vdash ps \vdash p \rightarrow q \Rightarrow ps \vdash p \Rightarrow ps \vdash q$

using imply-ImpE MP **by** metis

lemma imply-Cons [intro]: $\vdash ps \vdash q \Rightarrow p \# ps \vdash q$

by (auto intro: MP Imp1)

lemma imply-head [intro]: $\vdash p \# ps \vdash p$

by (induct ps) (metis Imp1 Imp2 MP imply.simps, metis Imp1 Imp2 MP imply.simps(2))

lemma add-imp [simp]: $\vdash q \Rightarrow ps \vdash q$

using imply-head **by** (metis MP imply.simps(2))

```

lemma imply-mem [simp]:  $\langle p \in \text{set } ps \implies ps \vdash p \rangle$ 
  using imply-head imply-Cons by (induct ps) fastforce+

lemma deduct1:  $\langle ps \vdash p \longrightarrow q \implies p \# ps \vdash q \rangle$ 
  by (meson MP' imply-Cons imply-head)

lemma imply-append [iff]:  $\langle (ps @ qs \rightsquigarrow r) = (ps \rightsquigarrow qs \rightsquigarrow r) \rangle$ 
  by (induct ps) simp-all

lemma imply-swap-append:  $\langle ps @ qs \vdash r \implies qs @ ps \vdash r \rangle$ 
proof (induct qs arbitrary: ps)
  case Cons
  then show ?case
    by (metis deduct1 imply.simps(2) imply-append)
qed simp

lemma deduct2:  $\langle p \# ps \vdash q \implies ps \vdash p \longrightarrow q \rangle$ 
  by (metis imply.simps imply-append imply-swap-append)

lemmas deduct [iff] = deduct1 deduct2

lemma cut:  $\langle p \# ps \vdash r \implies q \# ps \vdash p \implies q \# ps \vdash r \rangle$ 
  by (meson MP' deduct(2) imply-Cons)

lemma Boole:  $\langle (\neg p) \# ps \vdash \perp \implies ps \vdash p \rangle$ 
  by (meson MP' Neg add-imply deduct(2))

lemma imply-weaken:  $\langle ps \vdash q \implies \text{set } ps \subseteq \text{set } ps' \implies ps' \vdash q \rangle$ 
  by (induct ps arbitrary: q) (simp, metis MP' deduct(2) imply-mem insert-subset
list.simps(15))

```

8 Consistent

definition $\langle \text{consistent } S \equiv \nexists S'. \text{set } S' \subseteq S \wedge S' \vdash \perp \rangle$

```

lemma UN-finite-bound:
  assumes  $\langle \text{finite } A \rangle$  and  $\langle A \subseteq (\bigcup n. f n) \rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle \exists m :: \text{nat}. A \subseteq (\bigcup n \leq m. f n) \rangle$ 
  using assms
proof (induct rule: finite-induct)
  case (insert x A)
  then obtain m where  $\langle A \subseteq (\bigcup n \leq m. f n) \rangle$ 
    by fast
  then have  $\langle A \subseteq (\bigcup n \leq (m + k). f n) \rangle$  for k
    by fastforce
  moreover obtain m' where  $\langle x \in f m' \rangle$ 
    using insert(4) by blast
  ultimately have  $\langle \{x\} \cup A \subseteq (\bigcup n \leq m + m'. f n) \rangle$ 

```

```

    by auto
  then show ?case
    by blast
qed simp

lemma split-list:
  assumes <x ∈ set A>
  shows <set (x # removeAll x A) = set A ∧ x ∉ set (removeAll x A)>
  using assms by auto

lemma imply-params-fm: <params-fm (ps ∼ q) = params-fm q ∪ (⋃ p ∈ set ps.
  params-fm p)>
  by (induct ps) auto

lemma inconsistent-fm:
  assumes <consistent S> and <¬ consistent ({p} ∪ S)>
  obtains S' where <set S' ⊆ S> and <p # S' ⊢ ⊥>
proof –
  obtain S' where S': <set S' ⊆ {p} ∪ S> <p ∈ set S'> <S' ⊢ ⊥>
    using assms unfolding consistent-def by blast
  then obtain S'' where S'': <set (p # S'') = set S'> <p ∉ set S''>
    using split-list by metis
  then have <p # S'' ⊢ ⊥>
    using <S' ⊢ ⊥> imply-weaken by blast
  then show ?thesis
    using that S'' S'(1) Diff-insert-absorb Diff-subset-conv list.simps(15) by metis
qed

lemma consistent-add-witness:
  assumes <consistent S> and <¬ (∀ p) ∈ S> and <a ∉ params S>
  shows <consistent ({¬ (★a/0)p} ∪ S)>
  unfolding consistent-def
proof
  assume <∃ S'. set S' ⊆ {¬ (★a/0)p} ∪ S ∧ S' ⊢ ⊥>
  then obtain S' where <set S' ⊆ S> and <(¬ (★a/0)p) # S' ⊢ ⊥>
    using assms unfolding inconsistent-fm consistent-def by metis
  then have <¬ ¬ (★a/0)p → S' ∼ ⊥>
    by simp
  moreover have <a ∉ params-fm p>
    using assms(2–3) by auto
  moreover have <∀ p ∈ set S'. a ∉ params-fm p>
    using <set S' ⊆ S> assms(3) by auto
  then have <a ∉ params-fm (S' ∼ ⊥)>
    by (simp add: imply-params-fm)
  ultimately have <¬ ¬ (∀ p) → S' ∼ ⊥>
    using GR' by fast
  then have <¬ (∀ p) # S' ⊢ ⊥>
    by simp
  moreover have <set ((¬ (∀ p)) # S') ⊆ S>

```

```

using ‹set S' ⊆ S› assms(2) by simp
ultimately show False
  using assms(1) unfolding consistent-def by blast
qed

lemma consistent-add-instance:
assumes ‹consistent S› and ‹∀ p ∈ S›
shows ‹consistent ({⟨t/0⟩p} ∪ S)›
unfolding consistent-def
proof
assume ‹∃ S'. set S' ⊆ {⟨t/0⟩p} ∪ S ∧ S' ⊢ ⊥›
then obtain S' where ‹set S' ⊆ S› and ‹⟨t/0⟩p # S' ⊢ ⊥›
  using assms inconsistent-fm unfolding consistent-def by blast
moreover have ‹¬ ∀ p → ⟨t/0⟩p›
  using IA by blast
ultimately have ‹∀ p # S' ⊢ ⊥›
  by (meson add-implies cut deduct(1))
moreover have ‹set ((∀ p) # S') ⊆ S›
  using ‹set S' ⊆ S› assms(2) by simp
ultimately show False
  using assms(1) unfolding consistent-def by blast
qed

```

9 Extension

```

fun witness where
  ‹witness used (¬ (forall p)) = {¬ (star (SOME a. a ≠ used)) / 0} p›
  | ‹witness _ _ = {}›

primrec extend where
  ‹extend S f 0 = S›
  | ‹extend S f (Suc n) =
    (let Sn = extend S f n in
      if consistent ({f n} ∪ Sn)
      then witness (params ({f n} ∪ Sn)) (f n) ∪ {f n} ∪ Sn
      else Sn)›

definition ‹Extend S f ≡ ⋃ n. extend S f n›

lemma extend-subset: ‹S ⊆ Extend S f n›
  by (induct n) (fastforce simp: Let-def)+

lemma Extend-subset: ‹S ⊆ Extend S f›
  unfolding Extend-def by (metis Union-upper extend.simps(1) range-eqI)

lemma extend-bound: ‹(⋃ n ≤ m. extend S f n) = extend S f m›
  by (induct m) (simp-all add: atMost-Suc Let-def)

lemma finite-params-witness [simp]: ‹finite (params (witness used p))›

```

```

by (induct used p rule: witness.induct) simp-all

lemma finite-params-extend [simp]: ‹finite (params (extend S f n) – params S)›
  by (induct n) (simp-all add: Let-def Un-Diff)

lemma Set-Diff-Un: ‹X – (Y ∪ Z) = X – Y – Z›
  by blast

lemma infinite-params-extend:
  assumes ‹infinite (UNIV – params S)›
  shows ‹infinite (UNIV – params (extend S f n))›
proof –
  have ‹finite (params (extend S f n) – params S)›
    by simp
  then obtain extra where ‹finite extra› ‹params (extend S f n) = extra ∪ params S›
    using extend-subset by fast
  then have ‹?thesis = infinite (UNIV – (extra ∪ params S))›
    by simp
  also have ‹... = infinite (UNIV – extra – params S)›
    by (simp add: Set-Diff-Un)
  also have ‹... = infinite (UNIV – params S)›
    using ‹finite extra› by (metis Set-Diff-Un Un-commute finite-Diff2)
  finally show ?thesis
    using assms ..
qed

lemma consistent-witness:
  assumes ‹consistent S› and ‹p ∈ S› and ‹params S ⊆ used›
    and ‹infinite (UNIV – used)›
  shows ‹consistent (witness used p ∪ S)›
  using assms
proof (induct used p rule: witness.induct)
  case (1 used p)
  moreover have ‹∃ a. a ∉ used›
    using 1(4) by (meson Diff-iff finite-params-fm finite-subset subset-iff)
  ultimately obtain a where a: ‹witness used (¬ ( ∀ p)) = {¬ (★a/0)p}› and ‹a ∉ used›
    by (metis someI_ex witness.simps(1))
  then have ‹a ∉ params S›
    using 1(3) by fast
  then show ?case
    using 1(1–2) a(1) consistent-add-witness by metis
qed (auto simp: assms)

lemma consistent-extend:
  assumes ‹consistent S› and ‹infinite (UNIV – params S)›
  shows ‹consistent (extend S f n)›
proof (induct n)

```

```

case (Suc n)
have ⟨infinite (UNIV – params (extend S f n))using assms(2) infinite-params-extend by fast
with finite-params-fm have ⟨infinite (UNIV – (params-fm (f n) ∪ params (extend S f n)))by (metis Set-Diff-Un Un-commute finite-Diff2)
with Suc consistent-witness[where S=⟨{f n} ∪ extend S f n⟩] show ?case
  by (simp add: Let-def)
qed (use assms(1) in simp)

```

lemma *consistent-Extend*:

```

assumes ⟨consistent S⟩ and ⟨infinite (UNIV – params S)shows ⟨consistent (Extend S f)unfolding consistent-def

```

proof

```

assume ⟨ $\exists S'. \text{set } S' \subseteq \text{Extend } S f \wedge S' \vdash \perp$ ⟩
then obtain S' where ⟨ $S' \vdash \perp$ ⟩ and ⟨set S' ⊆ Extend S f⟩
  unfolding consistent-def by blast
then obtain m where ⟨set S' ⊆ (Union n ≤ m. extend S f n)⟩
  unfolding Extend-def using UN-finite-bound by (metis finite-set)
then have ⟨set S' ⊆ extend S f m⟩
  using extend-bound by blast
moreover have ⟨consistent (extend S f m)⟩
  using assms consistent-extend by blast
ultimately show False
  unfolding consistent-def using ⟨ $S' \vdash \perp$ ⟩ by blast

```

qed

10 Maximal

definition ⟨*maximal S* ≡ $\forall p. p \notin S \longrightarrow \neg \text{consistent } (\{p\} \cup S)$ ⟩

lemma *maximal-exactly-one*:

```

assumes ⟨consistent S⟩ and ⟨maximal S⟩
shows ⟨ $p \in S \longleftrightarrow (\neg p) \notin S$ ⟩

```

proof

```

assume ⟨ $p \in S$ ⟩
show ⟨ $(\neg p) \notin S$ ⟩

```

proof

```

assume ⟨ $(\neg p) \in S$ ⟩
then have ⟨set [p, ¬ p] ⊆ S⟩
  using ⟨ $p \in S$ ⟩ by simp
moreover have ⟨ $[p, \neg p] \vdash \perp$ ⟩
  by blast
ultimately show False
  using ⟨consistent S⟩ unfolding consistent-def by blast

```

qed

next

```

assume ⟨ $(\neg p) \notin S$ ⟩

```

```

then have  $\neg \text{consistent } (\{\neg p\} \cup S)$ 
  using  $\langle \text{maximal } S \rangle$  unfolding maximal-def by blast
then obtain  $S'$  where  $\langle \text{set } S' \subseteq S \rangle \langle (\neg p) \# S' \vdash \perp \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{consistent } S \rangle$  inconsistent-fm by blast
then have  $\langle S' \vdash p \rangle$ 
  using Boole by blast
have  $\langle \text{consistent } (\{p\} \cup S) \rangle$ 
  unfolding consistent-def
proof
  assume  $\exists S'. \text{set } S' \subseteq \{p\} \cup S \wedge S' \vdash \perp$ 
  then obtain  $S''$  where  $\langle \text{set } S'' \subseteq S \rangle$  and  $\langle p \# S'' \vdash \perp \rangle$ 
    using assms inconsistent-fm unfolding consistent-def by blast
  then have  $\langle S' @ S'' \vdash \perp \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle S' \vdash p \rangle$  by (metis MP' add-implies imply.simps(2) imply-append)
  moreover have  $\langle \text{set } (S' @ S'') \subseteq S \rangle$ 
    using  $\langle \text{set } S' \subseteq S \rangle$   $\langle \text{set } S'' \subseteq S \rangle$  by simp
  ultimately show False
    using  $\langle \text{consistent } S \rangle$  unfolding consistent-def by blast
qed
then show  $\langle p \in S \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{maximal } S \rangle$  unfolding maximal-def by blast
qed

```

```

lemma maximal-Extend:
assumes  $\langle \text{surj } f \rangle$ 
shows  $\langle \text{maximal } (\text{Extend } S f) \rangle$ 
  unfolding maximal-def
proof safe
fix  $p$ 
assume  $\langle p \notin \text{Extend } S f \rangle$  and  $\langle \text{consistent } (\{p\} \cup \text{Extend } S f) \rangle$ 
obtain  $k$  where  $\langle f k = p \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle \text{surj } f \rangle$  unfolding surj-def by metis
then have  $\langle p \notin \text{extend } S f (\text{Suc } k) \rangle$ 
  using  $\langle p \notin \text{Extend } S f \rangle$  unfolding Extend-def by blast
then have  $\langle \neg \text{consistent } (\{p\} \cup \text{extend } S f k) \rangle$ 
  using  $k$  by (auto simp: Let-def)
moreover have  $\langle \{p\} \cup \text{extend } S f k \subseteq \{p\} \cup \text{Extend } S f \rangle$ 
  unfolding Extend-def by blast
ultimately have  $\langle \neg \text{consistent } (\{p\} \cup \text{Extend } S f) \rangle$ 
  unfolding consistent-def by auto
then show False
  using  $\langle \text{consistent } (\{p\} \cup \text{Extend } S f) \rangle$  by blast
qed

```

11 Saturation

```
definition  $\langle \text{saturated } S \equiv \forall p. \neg (\forall p) \in S \longrightarrow (\exists a. (\neg \langle \star a / 0 \rangle p) \in S) \rangle$ 
```

```
lemma saturated-Extend:
```

```

assumes <consistent (Extend S f)> and <surj f>
shows <saturated (Extend S f)>
unfolding saturated-def
proof safe
fix p
assume *: < $\neg (\forall p) \in \text{Extend } S f$ >
obtain k where k: < $f k = \neg (\forall p)$ >
using <surj f> unfolding surj-def by metis
have < $\text{extend } S f k \subseteq \text{Extend } S f$ >
unfolding Extend-def by auto
then have < $\text{consistent } (\{\neg (\forall p)\} \cup \text{extend } S f k)$ >
using assms(1) * unfolding consistent-def by blast
then have < $\exists a. \text{extend } S f (\text{Suc } k) = \{\neg (\star a/0)p\} \cup \{\neg (\forall p)\} \cup \text{extend } S f k$ >
using k by (auto simp: Let-def)
moreover have < $\text{extend } S f (\text{Suc } k) \subseteq \text{Extend } S f$ >
unfolding Extend-def by blast
ultimately show < $\exists a. \neg (\star a/0)p \in \text{Extend } S f$ >
by blast
qed

```

12 Hintikka

```

locale Hintikka =
fixes H :: <('f, 'p) fm set>
assumes
FlsH: < $\perp \notin H$ > and
ImpH: < $(p \rightarrow q) \in H \longleftrightarrow (p \in H \rightarrow q \in H)$ > and
UniH: < $(\forall p \in H) \longleftrightarrow (\forall t. \langle t/0\rangle p \in H)$ >

```

12.1 Model Existence

abbreviation hmodel (<[]>) **where** <[] $\equiv [\#], \dagger, \lambda P ts. \ddot{\lambda} P ts \in H$ >

lemma semantics-tm-id [simp]: < $([\#], \dagger) t = t$ >
by (induct t) (auto cong: map-cong)

lemma semantics-tm-id-map [simp]: < $\text{map } ([\#], \dagger) ts = ts$ >
by (auto cong: map-cong)

theorem Hintikka-model:
assumes <Hintikka H>
shows < $p \in H \longleftrightarrow [\![H]\!] p$ >
proof (induct p rule: wf-induct[**where** r=<measure size-fm>])
case 1
then show ?case ..
next
case (?x)
then show ?case
using assms **unfolding** Hintikka-def **by** (cases x) auto

qed

12.2 Maximal Consistent Sets are Hintikka Sets

```
lemma deriv-iff-MCS:
  assumes <consistent S> and <maximal S>
  shows <( $\exists ps. set ps \subseteq S \wedge ps \vdash p$ )  $\longleftrightarrow p \in S$ >
proof
  from assms maximal-exactly-one[OF assms(1)] show < $\exists ps. set ps \subseteq S \wedge ps \vdash p$ >
   $\implies p \in S$ 
  unfolding consistent-def using MP add-imply deduct1 imply.simps(1) imply-ImpE
  by (metis insert-absorb insert-mono list.simps(15))
next
  show < $p \in S \implies \exists ps. set ps \subseteq S \wedge ps \vdash p$ >
  using imply-head by (metis empty-subsetI insert-absorb insert-mono list.set(1)
list.simps(15))
qed

lemma Hintikka-Extend:
  assumes <consistent H> and <maximal H> and <saturated H>
  shows <Hintikka H>
proof
  show < $\perp \notin H$ >
  using assms deriv-iff-MCS unfolding consistent-def by fast
next
  fix p q
  show < $(p \rightarrow q) \in H \longleftrightarrow (p \in H \rightarrow q \in H)$ >
  using deriv-iff-MCS[OF assms(1-2)] maximal-exactly-one[OF assms(1-2)]
  by (metis Imp1 contraposition add-imply deduct1 insert-subset list.simps(15))
next
  fix p
  show < $(\forall p \in H) \longleftrightarrow (\forall t. \langle t/0 \rangle p \in H)$ >
  using assms consistent-add-instance maximal-exactly-one
  unfolding maximal-def saturated-def by metis
qed
```

13 Countable Formulas

```
instance tm :: (countable) countable
  by countable-datatype

instance fm :: (countable, countable) countable
  by countable-datatype
```

14 Completeness

lemma *infinite-Diff-fin-Un*: $\langle \text{infinite } (X - Y) \Rightarrow \text{finite } Z \Rightarrow \text{infinite } (X - (Z \cup Y)) \rangle$
by (*simp add: Set-Diff-Un Un-commute*)

theorem *strong-completeness*:

fixes $p :: \langle ('f :: \text{countable}, 'p :: \text{countable}) \text{ fm} \rangle$
assumes $\forall (E :: - \Rightarrow 'f \text{ tm}) F G. (\forall q \in X. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket q) \longrightarrow \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p$
and $\langle \text{infinite } (\text{UNIV} - \text{params } X) \rangle$
shows $\exists ps. \text{set } ps \subseteq X \wedge ps \vdash p$
proof (*rule ccontr*)
assume $\nexists ps. \text{set } ps \subseteq X \wedge ps \vdash p$
then have $*: \nexists ps. \text{set } ps \subseteq X \wedge ((\neg p) \# ps \vdash \perp)$
using *Boole* **by** *blast*

let $?S = \langle \{\neg p\} \cup X \rangle$
let $?H = \langle \text{Extend } ?S \text{ from-nat} \rangle$

from *inconsistent-fm* **have** $\langle \text{consistent } ?S \rangle$
unfolding *consistent-def* **using** * *imply-Cons* **by** *metis*
moreover have $\langle \text{infinite } (\text{UNIV} - \text{params } ?S) \rangle$
using *assms(2) finite-params-fm* **by** (*simp add: infinite-Diff-fin-Un*)
ultimately have $\langle \text{consistent } ?H \rangle$ **and** $\langle \text{maximal } ?H \rangle$
using *consistent-Extend maximal-Extend surj-from-nat* **by** *blast+*
moreover from *this* **have** $\langle \text{saturated } ?H \rangle$
using *saturated-Extend* **by** *fastforce*
ultimately have $\langle \text{Hintikka } ?H \rangle$
using *assms(2) Hintikka-Extend* **by** *blast*

have $\langle \llbracket ?H \rrbracket p \rangle$ **if** $\langle p \in ?S \rangle$ **for** p
using *that Extend-subset Hintikka-model* $\langle \text{Hintikka } ?H \rangle$ **by** *blast*
then have $\langle \llbracket ?H \rrbracket (\neg p) \rangle$ **and** $\langle \forall q \in X. \llbracket ?H \rrbracket q \rangle$
by *blast+*
moreover from *this* **have** $\langle \llbracket ?H \rrbracket p \rangle$
using *assms(1)* **by** *blast*
ultimately show *False*
by *simp*
qed

theorem *completeness*:

fixes $p :: \langle (\text{nat}, \text{nat}) \text{ fm} \rangle$
assumes $\forall (E :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat tm}) F G. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p$
shows $\vdash p$
using *assms strong-completeness[where X=⟨{}⟩]* **by** *auto*

15 Main Result

abbreviation *valid* :: $\langle (\text{nat}, \text{nat}) \text{ fm} \Rightarrow \text{bool} \rangle$ **where**

```

⟨valid p ≡ ∀(E :: nat ⇒ nat tm) F G. [[E, F, G]] p⟩

theorem main: ⟨valid p ↔ (⊦ p)⟩
  using completeness soundness by blast

end

```

```
theory FOL-Axiomatic-Variant imports HOL-Library.Countable begin
```

16 Syntax

```

datatype 'f tm
  = Var nat (⟨#⟩)
  | Fun 'f ⟨'f tm list⟩ (⟨†⟩)

datatype ('f, 'p) fm
  = Falsity (⟨⊥⟩)
  | Pre 'p ⟨'f tm list⟩ (⟨‡⟩)
  | Imp ⟨('f, 'p) fm⟩ ⟨('f, 'p) fm⟩ (infixr ⟨→⟩ 55)
  | Uni ⟨('f, 'p) fm⟩ (⟨∀⟩)

```

```

abbreviation Neg (⟨¬ → [70] 70) where ⟨¬ p ≡ p → ⊥⟩

term ⟨∀(⊥ → ‡"P" [†"f" [#0]])⟩

```

17 Semantics

```

definition shift :: ⟨(nat ⇒ 'a) ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a ⇒ nat ⇒ 'a⟩
  (⟨-⟨-:-⟩⟩ [90, 0, 0] 91) where
    ⟨E⟨n:x⟩ = (λm. if m < n then E m else if m = n then x else E (m-1))⟩

primrec semantics-tm (⟨[], -⟩) where
  ⟨⟨E, F⟩ (#n) = E n⟩
  | ⟨⟨E, F⟩ (†f ts) = F f (map ⟨E, F⟩ ts)⟩

primrec semantics-fm (⟨[], -, -⟩) where
  ⟨[], -, -⟩ ⊥ = False
  | ⟨[[E, F, G]] (‡P ts) = G P (map ⟨E, F⟩ ts)⟩
  | ⟨[[E, F, G]] (p → q) = ([[E, F, G]] p → [[E, F, G]] q)⟩
  | ⟨[[E, F, G]] (forall p) = (∀x. [[E⟨0:x⟩], F, G] p)⟩

proposition ⟨[[E, F, G]] (forall (‡P [# 0]) → ‡P [† a []])⟩
  by (simp add: shift-def)

```

18 Operations

18.1 Shift

```

lemma shift-eq [simp]: ⟨n = m ⟹ (E⟨n:x⟩) m = x⟩
  by (simp add: shift-def)

lemma shift-gt [simp]: ⟨m < n ⟹ (E⟨n:x⟩) m = E m⟩
  by (simp add: shift-def)

lemma shift-lt [simp]: ⟨n < m ⟹ (E⟨n:x⟩) m = E (m-1)⟩
  by (simp add: shift-def)

lemma shift-commute [simp]: ⟨E⟨n:y⟩⟨0:x⟩ = E⟨0:x⟩⟨n+1:y⟩⟩
proof
  fix m
  show ⟨(E⟨n:y⟩⟨0:x⟩) m = (E⟨0:x⟩⟨n+1:y⟩) m⟩
    unfolding shift-def by (cases m) simp-all
  qed

```

18.2 Variables

```

primrec vars-tm where
  ⟨vars-tm (#n) = [n]⟩
  | ⟨vars-tm (†- ts) = concat (map vars-tm ts)⟩

primrec vars-fm where
  ⟨vars-fm ⊥ = []⟩
  | ⟨vars-fm (‡- ts) = concat (map vars-tm ts)⟩
  | ⟨vars-fm (p → q) = vars-fm p @ vars-fm q⟩
  | ⟨vars-fm (forall p) = vars-fm p⟩

abbreviation ⟨vars S ≡ ⋃ p ∈ S. set (vars-fm p)⟩

primrec max-list :: ⟨nat list ⇒ nat⟩ where
  ⟨max-list [] = 0⟩
  | ⟨max-list (x # xs) = max x (max-list xs)⟩

lemma max-list-append: ⟨max-list (xs @ ys) = max (max-list xs) (max-list ys)⟩
  by (induct xs) auto

lemma upd-vars-tm [simp]: ⟨n ∉ set (vars-tm t) ⟹ (E(n := x), F) t = (E, F)⟩
  by (induct t) (auto cong: map-cong)

lemma shift-upd-commute: ⟨m ≤ n ⟹ (E(n := x)⟨m:y⟩) = ((E⟨m:y⟩)(n + 1 := x))⟩
  unfolding shift-def by fastforce

lemma max-list-concat: ⟨xs ∈ set xss ⟹ max-list xs ≤ max-list (concat xss)⟩

```

```

by (induct xs) (auto simp: max-list-append)

lemma max-list-in: ‹max-list xs < n ⟹ n ∉ set xs›
  by (induct xs) auto

lemma upd-vars-fm [simp]: ‹max-list (vars-fm p) < n ⟹ ⟦E(n := x), F, G⟧ p = ⟦E, F, G⟧ p›
  proof (induct p arbitrary: E n)
    case (Pre P ts)
    moreover have ‹max-list (concat (map vars-tm ts)) < n›
      using Pre.preds max-list-concat by simp
    then have ‹n ∉ set (concat (map vars-tm ts))›
      using max-list-in by blast
    then have ‹∀ t ∈ set ts. n ∉ set (vars-tm t)›
      by simp
    ultimately show ?case
      using upd-vars-tm by (metis list.map-cong semantics-fm.simps(2))
  next
    case (Uni p)
    have ‹?case = ((∀ y. ⟦E(n := x)(0:y), F, G⟧ p) = (∀ y. ⟦E(0:y), F, G⟧ p))›
      by (simp add: fun-upd-def)
    also have ‹... = ((∀ y. ⟦(E(0:y))(n + 1 := x), F, G⟧ p) = (∀ y. ⟦E(0:y), F, G⟧ p))›
      by (simp add: shift-upd-commute)
    finally show ?case
      using Uni by fastforce
  qed (auto simp: max-list-append cong: map-cong)

abbreviation ‹max-var p ≡ max-list (vars-fm p)›

```

18.3 Instantiation

```

primrec lift-tm (⟨↑⟩) where
  ⟨↑(#n) = #(n+1)⟩
  | ⟨↑(†f ts) = †f (map ↑ ts)⟩

primrec inst-tm (⟨-'⟨-'/'-⟩⟩ [90, 0, 0] 91) where
  ⟨(#n)⟨s/m⟩ = (if n < m then #n else if n = m then s else #(n-1))⟩
  | ⟨(†f ts)⟨s/m⟩ = †f (map (λt. t⟨s/m⟩) ts)⟩

primrec inst-fm (⟨-'⟨-'/'-⟩⟩ [90, 0, 0] 91) where
  ⟨⊥⟨-/⟩ = ⊥⟩
  | ⟨(‡P ts)⟨s/m⟩ = ‡P (map (λt. t⟨s/m⟩) ts)⟩
  | ⟨(p → q)⟨s/m⟩ = (p⟨s/m⟩ → q⟨s/m⟩)⟩
  | ⟨(∀ p)⟨s/m⟩ = ∀ (p⟨↑s/m+1⟩)⟩

lemma lift-lemma [simp]: ‹(⟦E(0:x), F⟧) (↑t) = (⟦E, F⟧ t)›
  by (induct t) (auto cong: map-cong)

```

```

lemma inst-tm-semantics [simp]:  $\langle \langle E, F \rangle \rangle (t \langle s/m \rangle) = \langle \langle E \langle m: \langle \langle E, F \rangle \rangle s \rangle, F \rangle \rangle t$ 
  by (induct t) (auto cong: map-cong)

```

```

lemma inst-fm-semantics [simp]:  $\langle \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket \rangle (p \langle t/m \rangle) = \llbracket E \langle m: \langle \langle E, F \rangle \rangle t \rangle, F, G \rrbracket$ 
  p
  by (induct p arbitrary: E m t) (auto cong: map-cong)

```

18.4 Size

The built-in *size* is not invariant under substitution.

```

primrec size-fm where
   $\langle \text{size-fm } \perp = 1 \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle \text{size-fm } (\ddagger \cdot \cdot) = 1 \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle \text{size-fm } (p \longrightarrow q) = 1 + \text{size-fm } p + \text{size-fm } q \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle \text{size-fm } (\forall p) = 1 + \text{size-fm } p \rangle$ 

```

```

lemma size-inst-fm [simp]:
   $\langle \text{size-fm } (p \langle t/m \rangle) = \text{size-fm } p \rangle$ 
  by (induct p arbitrary: m t) auto

```

19 Propositional Semantics

```

primrec boolean where
   $\langle \text{boolean } \text{-- } \perp = \text{False} \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle \text{boolean } G \text{ -- } (\ddagger P \text{ ts}) = G \text{ P ts} \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle \text{boolean } G \text{ A } (p \longrightarrow q) = (\text{boolean } G \text{ A } p \longrightarrow \text{boolean } G \text{ A } q) \rangle$ 
  |  $\langle \text{boolean } \text{-- A } (\forall p) = A \text{ } (\forall p) \rangle$ 

```

```

abbreviation  $\langle \text{tautology } p \equiv \forall G \text{ A}. \text{ boolean } G \text{ A } p \rangle$ 

```

```

proposition  $\langle \text{tautology } (\forall (\ddagger P [\# 0]) \longrightarrow \forall (\ddagger P [\# 0])) \rangle$ 
  by simp

```

```

lemma boolean-semantics:  $\langle \text{boolean } (\lambda a. \text{ G a } \circ \text{ map } (\langle \langle E, F \rangle \rangle)) \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket = \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket \rangle$ 
proof
  fix p
  show  $\langle \text{boolean } (\lambda a. \text{ G a } \circ \text{ map } (\langle \langle E, F \rangle \rangle)) \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p = \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p \rangle$ 
    by (induct p) simp-all
qed

```

```

lemma tautology:  $\langle \text{tautology } p \implies \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p \rangle$ 
  using boolean-semantics by metis

```

```

proposition  $\exists p. (\forall E \text{ F } G. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p) \wedge \neg \text{tautology } p$ 
  by (metis boolean.simps(4) fm.simps(36) semantics-fm.simps(1,3,4))

```

20 Calculus

Adapted from System Q1 by Smullyan in First-Order Logic (1968)

```
inductive Axiomatic ( $\vdash \rightarrow [50] 50$ ) where
  TA:  $\langle \text{tautology } p \implies \vdash p \rangle$ 
  | IA:  $\langle \vdash \forall p \implies p\langle t/0 \rangle \rangle$ 
  | MP:  $\langle \vdash p \implies q \implies \vdash p \implies \vdash q \rangle$ 
  | GR:  $\langle \vdash q \implies p\langle \#n/0 \rangle \implies \text{max-var } p < n \implies \text{max-var } q < n \implies \vdash q \implies \forall p \rangle$ 
```

lemmas

```
TA[simp]
MP[trans, dest]
GR[intro]
```

We simulate assumptions on the lhs of \vdash with a chain of implications on the rhs.

```
primrec imply (infixr  $\rightsquigarrow$  56) where
   $\langle [] \rightsquigarrow q \rangle = q$ 
  |  $\langle (p \# ps \rightsquigarrow q) \rangle = (p \implies ps \rightsquigarrow q)$ 
```

```
abbreviation Axiomatic-assms ( $\vdash \rightarrow [50, 50] 50$ ) where
   $\langle ps \vdash q \equiv \vdash ps \rightsquigarrow q \rangle$ 
```

21 Soundness

```
theorem soundness:  $\langle \vdash p \implies \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p \rangle$ 
proof (induct p arbitrary: E F rule: Axiomatic.induct)
  case (GR q p n)
  then have  $\langle \llbracket E(n := x), F, G \rrbracket (q \implies p\langle \#n/0 \rangle) \rangle$  for x
    by blast
  then have  $\langle \llbracket E(n := x), F, G \rrbracket q \implies \llbracket E(n := x), F, G \rrbracket (p\langle \#n/0 \rangle) \rangle$  for x
    by simp
  then have  $\langle \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket q \implies \llbracket E(n := x), F, G \rrbracket (p\langle \#n/0 \rangle) \rangle$  for x
    using GR.hyps(3-4) by simp
  then have  $\langle \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket q \implies (\forall x. \llbracket E(n := x), F, G \rrbracket (p\langle \#n/0 \rangle)) \rangle$ 
    by blast
  then have  $\langle \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket q \implies (\forall x. \llbracket E(n := x)\langle 0:x \rangle, F, G \rrbracket p) \rangle$ 
    by simp
  then have  $\langle \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket q \implies (\forall x. \llbracket (E\langle 0:x \rangle)(n + 1 := x), F, G \rrbracket p) \rangle$ 
    using shift-upd-commute by (metis zero-le)
  moreover have  $\langle \text{max-list (vars-fm } p) < n \rangle$ 
    using GR.hyps(3) by (simp add: max-list-append)
  ultimately have  $\langle \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket q \implies (\forall x. \llbracket E\langle 0:x \rangle, F, G \rrbracket p) \rangle$ 
    using upd-vars-fm by simp
  then show ?case
    by simp
qed (auto simp: tautology)
```

corollary $\neg(\vdash \perp)$
using soundness by fastforce

22 Derived Rules

lemma AS: $\vdash (p \rightarrow q \rightarrow r) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow p \rightarrow r$
by auto

lemma AK: $\vdash q \rightarrow p \rightarrow q$
by auto

lemma Neg: $\vdash \neg \neg p \rightarrow p$
by auto

lemma contraposition:

$\vdash (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow \neg q \rightarrow \neg p$
 $\vdash (\neg q \rightarrow \neg p) \rightarrow p \rightarrow q$
by (auto intro: TA)

lemma GR': $\vdash \neg \neg p \langle \#n/0 \rangle \rightarrow q \Rightarrow \text{max-var } p < n \Rightarrow \text{max-var } q < n \Rightarrow \vdash \neg \forall p \rightarrow q$

proof –

assume *: $\vdash \neg \neg p \langle \#n/0 \rangle \rightarrow q$ and n: $\langle \text{max-var } p < n \rangle \langle \text{max-var } q < n \rangle$
have $\vdash \neg q \rightarrow \neg \neg p \langle \#n/0 \rangle$
using * contraposition(1) by fast
then have $\vdash \neg q \rightarrow p \langle \#n/0 \rangle$
by (meson AK AS MP Neg)
then have $\vdash \neg q \rightarrow \forall p$
using n by auto
then have $\vdash \neg \forall p \rightarrow \neg \neg q$
using contraposition(1) by fast
then show ?thesis
by (meson AK AS MP Neg)

qed

lemma Imp3: $\vdash (p \rightarrow q \rightarrow r) \rightarrow ((s \rightarrow p) \rightarrow (s \rightarrow q) \rightarrow s \rightarrow r)$
by auto

lemma imply-ImplE: $\vdash ps \rightsquigarrow p \rightarrow ps \rightsquigarrow (p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow ps \rightsquigarrow q$
by (induct ps) (auto intro: Imp3 MP)

lemma MP' [trans, dest]: $\langle ps \vdash p \rightarrow q \Rightarrow ps \vdash p \Rightarrow ps \vdash q \rangle$
using imply-ImplE **by** fast

lemma imply-Cons [intro]: $\langle ps \vdash q \Rightarrow p \# ps \vdash q \rangle$
by (auto intro: MP AK)

lemma imply-head [intro]: $\langle p \# ps \vdash p \rangle$
proof (induct ps)

```

case (Cons q ps)
then show ?case
  by (metis AK MP' imply.simps(1–2))
qed auto

lemma imply-lift-Imp [simp]:
  assumes ⋷ p —> q
  shows ⋷ p —> ps ~~~ q
  using assms MP MP' imply-head by (metis imply.simps(2))

lemma add-imply [simp]: ⋷ q ==> ps ⊢ q
  using MP imply-head by (auto simp del: TA)

lemma imply-mem [simp]: ⋷ p ∈ set ps ==> ps ⊢ p
proof (induct ps)
  case (Cons q ps)
  then show ?case
    by (metis imply-Cons imply-head set-ConsD)
qed simp

lemma deduct1: ⋷ ps ⊢ p —> q ==> p # ps ⊢ q
  by (meson MP' imply-Cons imply-head)

lemma imply-append [iff]: ⋷ (ps @ qs ~~~ r) = (ps ~~~ qs ~~~ r)
  by (induct ps) simp-all

lemma imply-swap-append: ⋷ ps @ qs ⊢ r ==> qs @ ps ⊢ r
proof (induct qs arbitrary: ps)
  case (Cons q qs)
  then show ?case
    by (metis deduct1 imply.simps(2) imply-append)
qed simp

lemma deduct2: ⋷ p # ps ⊢ q ==> ps ⊢ p —> q
  by (metis imply.simps(1–2) imply-append imply-swap-append)

lemmas deduct [iff] = deduct1 deduct2

lemma cut [trans, dest]: ⋷ p # ps ⊢ r ==> q # ps ⊢ p ==> q # ps ⊢ r
  by (meson MP' deduct(2) imply-Cons)

lemma Boole: ⋷ (¬ p) # ps ⊢ ⊥ ==> ps ⊢ p
  by (meson MP' Neg add-imply deduct(2))

lemma imply-weaken: ⋷ ps ⊢ q ==> set ps ⊆ set ps' ==> ps' ⊢ q
proof (induct ps arbitrary: q)
  case (Cons p ps)
  then show ?case
    by (metis MP' deduct(2) imply-mem insert-subset list.simps(15))

```

```
qed simp
```

23 Consistent

```
definition <consistent S ≡ ∉ S'. set S' ⊆ S ∧ S' ⊢ ⊥>
```

```
lemma UN-finite-bound:
```

```
assumes <finite A> and <A ⊆ (∪ n. f n)>
shows <∃ m :: nat. A ⊆ (∪ n ≤ m. f n)>
using assms
proof (induct rule: finite-induct)
case (insert x A)
then obtain m where <A ⊆ (∪ n ≤ m. f n)>
by fast
then have <A ⊆ (∪ n ≤ (m + k). f n)> for k
by fastforce
moreover obtain m' where <x ∈ f m'>
using insert(4) by blast
ultimately have <{x} ∪ A ⊆ (∪ n ≤ m + m'. f n)>
by auto
then show ?case
by blast
qed simp
```

```
lemma split-list:
```

```
assumes <x ∈ set A>
shows <set (x # removeAll x A) = set A ∧ x ∉ set (removeAll x A)>
using assms by auto
```

```
lemma imply-vars-fm: <vars-fm (ps ~~ q) = concat (map vars-fm ps) @ vars-fm q>
by (induct ps) auto
```

```
lemma inconsistent-fm:
```

```
assumes <consistent S> and <¬ consistent ({p} ∪ S)>
obtains S' where <set S' ⊆ S> and <p # S' ⊢ ⊥>
proof –
obtain S' where S': <set S' ⊆ {p} ∪ S> <p ∈ set S'> <S' ⊢ ⊥>
using assms unfolding consistent-def by blast
then obtain S'' where S'': <set (p # S'') = set S'> <p ∉ set S''>
using split-list by metis
then have <p # S'' ⊢ ⊥>
using <S' ⊢ ⊥> imply-weaken by blast
then show ?thesis
using that S'' S'(1)
by (metis Diff-insert-absorb Diff-subset-conv list.simps(15))
qed
```

```
definition max-set :: <nat set ⇒ nat> where
```

```

⟨max-set X ≡ if X = {} then 0 else Max X⟩

lemma max-list-in-Cons: ⟨xs ≠ [] ⟹ max-list xs ∈ set xs⟩
proof (induct xs)
  case Nil
  then show ?case
    by simp
  next
  case (Cons x xs)
  then show ?case
    by (metis linorder-not-less list.set-intros(1–2) max.absorb2 max.absorb3
        max-list.simps(1–2) max-nat.right-neutral)
qed

lemma max-list-max: ⟨∀ x ∈ set xs. x ≤ max-list xs⟩
by (induct xs) auto

lemma max-list-in-set: ⟨finite S ⟹ set xs ⊆ S ⟹ max-list xs ≤ max-set S⟩
unfolding max-set-def using max-list-in-Cons
by (metis (mono-tags, lifting) Max.ge bot.extremum-uniqueI bot-nat-0.extremum
max-list.simps(1)
set-empty subsetD)

lemma consistent-add-witness:
assumes ⟨consistent S⟩ and ⟨¬ ∀ p ∈ S⟩
and ⟨finite (vars S)⟩ and ⟨max-set (vars S) < n⟩
shows ⟨consistent ({¬ p (#n/0)} ∪ S)⟩
unfolding consistent-def

proof
assume ⟨∃ S'. set S' ⊆ {¬ p (#n/0)} ∪ S ∧ S' ⊢ ⊥⟩
then obtain S' where ⟨set S' ⊆ S⟩ and ⟨(¬ p (#n/0)) # S' ⊢ ⊥⟩
using assms inconsistent-fm unfolding consistent-def by metis
then have ⟨¬ p (#n/0) → S' ~~~ ⊥⟩
by simp
moreover have ⟨max-list (vars-fm p) < n⟩
using assms(2–4) max-list-in-set by fastforce
moreover have ⟨∀ p ∈ set S'. max-list (vars-fm p) < n⟩
using ⟨set S' ⊆ S⟩ assms(3–4) max-list-in-set
by (meson Union-upper image-eqI order-le-less-trans subsetD)
then have ⟨max-list (concat (map vars-fm S')) < n⟩
using assms(4) by (induct S') (auto simp: max-list-append)
then have ⟨max-list (vars-fm (S' ~~~ ⊥)) < n⟩
unfolding imply-vars-fm max-list-append by simp
ultimately have ⟨¬ ∀ p → S' ~~~ ⊥⟩
using GR' unfolding max-list-append by auto
then have ⟨(¬ ∀ p) # S' ⊢ ⊥⟩
by simp
moreover have ⟨set ((¬ ∀ p) # S') ⊆ S⟩
using ⟨set S' ⊆ S⟩ assms(2) by simp

```

```

ultimately show False
  using assms(1) unfolding consistent-def by blast
qed

lemma consistent-add-instance:
assumes <consistent S> and < $\forall p \in S$ >
shows <consistent ( $\{p(t/0)\} \cup S$ )>
  unfolding consistent-def
proof
  assume < $\exists S'. \text{set } S' \subseteq \{p(t/0)\} \cup S \wedge S' \vdash \perp$ >
  then obtain S' where <set  $S' \subseteq S$  and  $\{p(t/0)\} \# S' \vdash \perp$ >
    using assms inconsistent-fm unfolding consistent-def by blast
  moreover have < $\vdash \forall p \longrightarrow p(t/0)$ >
    using IA by blast
  ultimately have < $\forall p \# S' \vdash \perp$ >
    by (meson add-implies cut deduct(1))
  moreover have <set  $((\forall p) \# S') \subseteq S$ >
    using <set  $S' \subseteq S$ > assms(2) by simp
  ultimately show False
    using assms(1) unfolding consistent-def by blast
qed

```

24 Extension

```

fun witness where
  <witness used ( $\neg \forall p = \{\neg p \# (\text{SOME } n. \text{max-set used} < n)/0\}$ )>
  | <witness - - = {}>

primrec extend where
  <extend S f 0 = S>
  | <extend S f (Suc n) =
    (let Sn = extend S f n in
      if consistent ( $\{f n\} \cup Sn$ )
      then witness (vars ( $\{f n\} \cup Sn$ )) (f n)  $\cup \{f n\} \cup Sn$ 
      else Sn)

```

definition < $\text{Extend } S f \equiv \bigcup n. \text{extend } S f n$ >

lemma Extend-subset: < $S \subseteq \text{Extend } S f$ >
unfolding Extend-def **by** (metis Union-upper extend.simps(1) range-eqI)

lemma extend-bound: < $(\bigcup n \leq m. \text{extend } S f n) = \text{extend } S f m$ >
by (induct m) (simp-all add: atMost-Suc Let-def)

lemma finite-vars-witness [simp]: < $\text{finite } (\text{vars } (\text{witness used } p))$ >
by (induct used p rule: witness.induct) simp-all

lemma finite-vars-extend [simp]: < $\text{finite } (\text{vars } S) \implies \text{finite } (\text{vars } (\text{extend } S f n))$ >
by (induct n) (simp-all add: Let-def)

```

lemma max-list-mono: ‹set xs ⊆ set ys ==> max-list xs ≤ max-list ys›
  using max-list-max max-list-in-Cons
  by (metis less-nat-zero-code linorder-not-le max-list.simps(1) subset-code(1))

lemma consistent-witness:
  fixes p :: ‹('f, 'p) fm›
  assumes ‹consistent S› and ‹p ∈ S› and ‹vars S ⊆ used› and ‹finite used›
  shows ‹consistent (witness used p ∪ S)›
  using assms
  proof (induct used p rule: witness.induct)
    case (1 used p)
    moreover have ‹∃ n. max-set used < n›
      by blast
    ultimately obtain n where n: ‹witness used (¬ ∀ p) = {¬ p(#n/0)}› and
    ‹max-set used < n›
      by (metis someI-ex witness.simps(1))
    then have ‹max-set (vars S) < n›
      using 1(3–4) max-list-mono order-le-less-trans
      by (metis (no-types, lifting) Max.subset-imp bot.extremum-uniqueI less-nat-zero-code
linorder-neqE-nat max-set-def)
    moreover have ‹finite (vars S)›
      using 1(3–4) infinite-super by blast
    ultimately show ?case
      using 1 n(1) consistent-add-witness by metis
  qed (auto simp: assms)

lemma consistent-extend:
  fixes f :: ‹nat ⇒ ('f, 'p) fm›
  assumes ‹consistent S› ‹finite (vars S)›
  shows ‹consistent (extend S f n)›
  using assms
  proof (induct n)
    case (Suc n)
    then show ?case
      using consistent-witness[where S=‹{f n} ∪ -›] by (auto simp: Let-def)
  qed simp

lemma consistent-Extend:
  fixes f :: ‹nat ⇒ ('f, 'p) fm›
  assumes ‹consistent S› ‹finite (vars S)›
  shows ‹consistent (Extend S f)›
  unfolding consistent-def
  proof
    assume ‹∃ S'. set S' ⊆ Extend S f ∧ S' ⊢ ⊥›
    then obtain S' where ‹S' ⊢ ⊥› and ‹set S' ⊆ Extend S f›
      unfolding consistent-def by blast
    then obtain m where ‹set S' ⊆ (⋃ n ≤ m. extend S f n)›
      unfolding Extend-def using UN-finite-bound by (metis List.finite-set)

```

```

then have ‹set S' ⊆ extend S f m›
  using extend-bound by blast
moreover have ‹consistent (extend S f m)›
  using assms consistent-extend by blast
ultimately show False
  unfolding consistent-def using ‹S' ⊢ ⊥› by blast
qed

```

25 Maximal

definition $\text{maximal } S \equiv \forall p. p \notin S \longrightarrow \neg \text{consistent } (\{p\} \cup S)$

```

lemma maximal-exactly-one:
  assumes ‹consistent S› and ‹maximal S›
  shows ‹p ∈ S ⟷ (¬ p) ∉ S›
proof
  assume ‹p ∈ S›
  show ‹(¬ p) ∉ S›
  proof
    assume ‹(¬ p) ∈ S›
    then have ‹set [p, ¬ p] ⊆ S›
      using ‹p ∈ S› by simp
    moreover have ‹[p, ¬ p] ⊢ ⊥›
      by blast
    ultimately show False
      using ‹consistent S› unfolding consistent-def by blast
  qed
next
  assume ‹(¬ p) ∉ S›
  then have ‹¬ consistent ((¬ p) ∪ S)›
    using ‹maximal S› unfolding maximal-def by blast
  then obtain S' where ‹set S' ⊆ S› ‹(¬ p) # S' ⊢ ⊥›
    using ‹consistent S› inconsistent-fm by blast
  then have ‹S' ⊢ p›
    using Boole by blast
  have ‹consistent ((p) ∪ S)›
    unfolding consistent-def
  proof
    assume ‹∃ S'. set S' ⊆ {p} ∪ S ∧ S' ⊢ ⊥›
    then obtain S'' where ‹set S'' ⊆ S› and ‹p # S'' ⊢ ⊥›
      using assms inconsistent-fm unfolding consistent-def by blast
    then have ‹S' @ S'' ⊢ ⊥›
      using ‹S' ⊢ p› by (metis MP' add-impliesimps(2) imply-append)
    moreover have ‹set (S' @ S'') ⊆ S›
      using ‹set S' ⊆ S› ‹set S'' ⊆ S› by simp
    ultimately show False
      using ‹consistent S› unfolding consistent-def by blast
  qed
  then show ‹p ∈ S›

```

```

using <maximal S> unfolding maximal-def by blast
qed

lemma maximal-Extend:
assumes <surj f>
shows <maximal (Extend S f)>
proof (rule ccontr)
assume < $\neg$  maximal (Extend S f)>
then obtain p where
< $p \notin \text{Extend } S f$ > and <consistent ( $\{p\} \cup \text{Extend } S f$ )>
unfolding maximal-def using assms consistent-Extend by blast
obtain k where k: < $f k = p$ >
using <surj f> unfolding surj-def by metis
then have < $p \notin \text{extend } S f (\text{Suc } k)$ >
using < $p \notin \text{Extend } S f$ > unfolding Extend-def by blast
then have < $\neg$  consistent ( $\{p\} \cup \text{extend } S f k$ )>
using k by (auto simp: Let-def)
moreover have < $\{p\} \cup \text{extend } S f k \subseteq \{p\} \cup \text{Extend } S f$ >
unfolding Extend-def by blast
ultimately have < $\neg$  consistent ( $\{p\} \cup \text{Extend } S f$ )>
unfolding consistent-def by auto
then show False
using <consistent ( $\{p\} \cup \text{Extend } S f$ )> by blast
qed

```

26 Saturation

definition <saturated S $\equiv \forall p. (\neg \forall p) \in S \longrightarrow (\exists n. (\neg p \langle \#n/0 \rangle) \in S)$ >

```

lemma saturated-Extend:
assumes <consistent (Extend S f)> and <surj f>
shows <saturated (Extend S f)>
proof (rule ccontr)
assume < $\neg$  saturated (Extend S f)>
then obtain p where p: < $(\neg \forall p) \in \text{Extend } S f$ > < $\nexists n. (\neg p \langle \#n/0 \rangle) \in \text{Extend } S f$ >
unfolding saturated-def by blast
obtain k where k: < $f k = (\neg \forall p)$ >
using <surj f> unfolding surj-def by metis

have < $\text{extend } S f k \subseteq \text{Extend } S f$ >
unfolding Extend-def by auto
then have <consistent ( $\{\neg \forall p\} \cup \text{extend } S f k$ )>
using assms(1) p(1) unfolding consistent-def by blast
then have < $\exists n. \text{extend } S f (\text{Suc } k) = \{\neg p \langle \#n/0 \rangle\} \cup \{\neg \forall p\} \cup \text{extend } S f k$ >
using k by (auto simp: Let-def)
moreover have < $\text{extend } S f (\text{Suc } k) \subseteq \text{Extend } S f$ >
unfolding Extend-def by blast
ultimately show False

```

```

    using p(2) by auto
qed

```

27 Hintikka

```

locale Hintikka =
fixes H :: "('f, 'p) fm set"
assumes
  NoFalsity: ' $\perp \notin H$ ' and
  ImpP: ' $(p \rightarrow q) \in H \Rightarrow p \notin H \vee q \in H$ ' and
  ImpN: ' $(p \rightarrow q) \notin H \Rightarrow p \in H \wedge q \notin H$ ' and
  UniP: ' $\forall p \in H \Rightarrow \forall t. p\langle t/0 \rangle \in H$ ' and
  UniN: ' $\forall p \notin H \Rightarrow \exists n. p\langle \#n/0 \rangle \notin H$ '

```

27.1 Model Existence

```
abbreviation hmodel (<[H]>) where <[H] ≡ [#], †, λP ts. Pre P ts ∈ H>
```

```

lemma semantics-tm-id [simp]:
<(|#, †|) t = t>
by (induct t) (auto cong: map-cong)

lemma semantics-tm-id-map [simp]: <map (|#, †|) ts = ts>
by (auto cong: map-cong)

theorem Hintikka-model:
assumes <Hintikka H>
shows <p ∈ H ↔ [H] p>
proof (induct p rule: wf-induct[where r=⟨measure size-fm⟩])
  case 1
  then show ?case ..
next
  case (2 x)
  show <x ∈ H ↔ [H] x>
  proof (cases x; safe)
    case Falsity
    assume <⊥ ∈ H>
    then have False
      using assms Hintikka.NoFalsity by fast
    then show <[H] ⊥> ..
  next
    case Falsity
    assume <[H] ⊥>
    then have False
      by simp
    then show <⊥ ∈ H> ..
  next
    case (Pre P ts)
    assume <‡P ts ∈ H>

```

```

then show  $\langle [H] (\dagger P ts) \rangle$ 
  by simp
next
  case (Pre P ts)
    assume  $\langle [H] (\dagger P ts) \rangle$ 
    then show  $\langle \dagger P ts \in H \rangle$ 
      by simp
next
  case (Imp p q)
    assume  $\langle (p \rightarrow q) \in H \rangle$ 
    then have  $\langle p \notin H \vee q \in H \rangle$ 
      using assms Hintikka.ImpP by blast
    then have  $\langle \neg [H] p \vee [H] q \rangle$ 
      using 2 Imp by simp
    then show  $\langle [H] (p \rightarrow q) \rangle$ 
      by simp
next
  case (Imp p q)
    assume  $\langle [H] (p \rightarrow q) \rangle$ 
    then have  $\langle \neg [H] p \vee [H] q \rangle$ 
      by simp
    then have  $\langle p \notin H \vee q \in H \rangle$ 
      using 2 Imp by simp
    then show  $\langle (p \rightarrow q) \in H \rangle$ 
      using assms Hintikka.ImpN by blast
next
  case (Uni p)
    assume  $\langle \forall p \in H \rangle$ 
    then have  $\langle \forall t. p(t/0) \in H \rangle$ 
      using assms Hintikka.UniP by metis
    then have  $\langle \forall t. [H] (p(t/0)) \rangle$ 
      using 2 Uni by simp
    then show  $\langle [H] (\forall p) \rangle$ 
      by simp
next
  case (Uni p)
    assume  $\langle [H] (\forall p) \rangle$ 
    then have  $\langle \forall t. [H] (p(t/0)) \rangle$ 
      by simp
    then have  $\langle \forall t. p(t/0) \in H \rangle$ 
      using 2 Uni by simp
    then show  $\langle \forall p \in H \rangle$ 
      using assms Hintikka.UniN by blast
qed
qed

```

27.2 Maximal Consistent Sets are Hintikka Sets

lemma *inconsistent-head*:

```

assumes <consistent S> and <maximal S> and <p ∉ S>
obtains S' where <set S' ⊆ S> and <p # S' ⊢ ⊥>
using assms inconsistent-fm unfolding consistent-def maximal-def by metis

lemma inconsistent-parts [simp]:
assumes <ps ⊢ ⊥> and <set ps ⊆ S>
shows <¬ consistent S>
using assms unfolding consistent-def by blast

lemma Hintikka-Extend:
fixes H :: <(f, 'p) fm set>
assumes <consistent H> and <maximal H> and <saturated H>
shows <Hintikka H>
proof
show <⊥ ∉ H>
proof
assume <⊥ ∈ H>
moreover have <[⊥] ⊢ ⊥>
by blast
ultimately have <¬ consistent H>
using inconsistent-parts[where ps=<[⊥]>] by simp
then show False
using <consistent H> ..
qed
next
fix p q
assume *: <(p → q) ∈ H>
show <p ∉ H ∨ q ∈ H>
proof safe
assume <q ∉ H>
then obtain Hq' where Hq': <q # Hq' ⊢ ⊥> <set Hq' ⊆ H>
using assms inconsistent-head by metis

assume <p ∈ H>
then have <(¬ p) ∉ H>
using assms maximal-exactly-one by blast
then obtain Hp' where Hp': <(¬ p) # Hp' ⊢ ⊥> <set Hp' ⊆ H>
using assms inconsistent-head by metis

let ?H' = <Hp' @ Hq'>
have H': <set ?H' = set Hp' ∪ set Hq'>
by simp
then have <set Hp' ⊆ set ?H'> and <set Hq' ⊆ set ?H'>
by blast+
then have <(¬ p) # ?H' ⊢ ⊥> and <q # ?H' ⊢ ⊥>
using Hp'(1) Hq'(1) deduct imply-weaken by metis+
then have <(p → q) # ?H' ⊢ ⊥>
using Boole imply-Cons imply-head MP' cut by metis
moreover have <set ((p → q) # ?H') ⊆ H>

```

```

using ‹q ∉ H› *(1) H' Hp'(2) Hq'(2) by auto
ultimately show False
  using assms unfolding consistent-def by blast
qed
next
  fix p q
  assume *: ‹(p → q) ∉ H›
  show ‹p ∈ H ∧ q ∉ H›
  proof (safe, rule ccontr)
    assume ‹p ∉ H›
    then obtain H' where S': ‹p # H' ⊢ ⊥› ‹set H' ⊆ H›
      using assms inconsistent-head by metis
    moreover have ‹(¬(p → q)) # H' ⊢ p›
      by auto
    ultimately have ‹(¬(p → q)) # H' ⊢ ⊥›
      by blast
    moreover have ‹set ((¬(p → q)) # H') ⊆ H›
      using *(1) S'(2) assms maximal-exactly-one by auto
    ultimately show False
      using assms unfolding consistent-def by blast
  qed
  next
    assume ‹q ∈ H›
    then have ‹(¬ q) ∉ H›
      using assms maximal-exactly-one by blast
    then obtain H' where H': ‹(¬ q) # H' ⊢ ⊥› ‹set H' ⊆ H›
      using assms inconsistent-head by metis
    moreover have ‹(¬(p → q)) # H' ⊢ ¬ q›
      by auto
    ultimately have ‹(¬(p → q)) # H' ⊢ ⊥›
      by blast
    moreover have ‹set ((¬(p → q)) # H') ⊆ H›
      using *(1) H'(2) assms maximal-exactly-one by auto
    ultimately show False
      using assms unfolding consistent-def by blast
  qed
  next
    fix p
    assume ‹∀ p ∈ H›
    then show ‹∀ t. p⟨t/0⟩ ∈ H›
      using assms consistent-add-instance unfolding maximal-def by blast
  next
    fix p
    assume ‹∀ p ∉ H›
    then show ‹∃ n. p⟨#n/0⟩ ∉ H›
      using assms maximal-exactly-one unfolding saturated-def by fast
  qed

```

28 Countable Formulas

```
instance tm :: (countable) countable
  by countable-datatype

instance fm :: (countable, countable) countable
  by countable-datatype
```

29 Completeness

```
theorem strong-completeness:
  fixes p :: <('f :: countable, 'p :: countable) fm>
  assumes < $\forall (E :: - \Rightarrow 'f \text{ tm}) F G. \text{Ball } X \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket \longrightarrow \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p$ >
    and <finite (vars X)>
  shows < $\exists ps. \text{set } ps \subseteq X \wedge ps \vdash p$ >
proof (rule ccontr)
  assume < $\nexists ps. \text{set } ps \subseteq X \wedge ps \vdash p$ >
  then have *: < $\nexists ps. \text{set } ps \subseteq X \wedge (\neg p) \# ps \vdash \perp$ >
    using Boole by blast

  let ?S = < $\{\neg p\} \cup X$ >
  let ?H = <Extend ?S from-nat>

  have <consistent ?S>
    using * by (metis consistent-def imply-Cons inconsistent-fm)
  moreover have <finite (vars ?S)>
    using assms by simp
  ultimately have <consistent ?H> and <maximal ?H>
    using assms consistent-Extend maximal-Extend surj-from-nat by blast+
  moreover from this have <saturated ?H>
    using saturated-Extend by fastforce
  ultimately have <Hintikka ?H>
    using assms Hintikka-Extend by blast

  have < $\llbracket ?H \rrbracket p$ > if < $p \in ?S$ > for p
    using that Extend-subset Hintikka-model <Hintikka ?H> by blast
  then have < $\llbracket ?H \rrbracket (\neg p)$ > and < $\forall q \in X. \llbracket ?H \rrbracket q$ >
    by fastforce+
  moreover from this have < $\llbracket ?H \rrbracket p$ >
    using assms(1) by blast
  ultimately show False
    by simp
qed

theorem completeness:
  fixes p :: <('f :: countable, 'p :: countable) fm>
  assumes < $\forall (E :: - \Rightarrow 'f \text{ tm}) F G. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p$ >
  shows < $\vdash p$ >
  using assms strong-completeness[where X=<{}>] by simp
```

```

corollary
  fixes  $p :: \langle(\text{unit}, \text{unit}) \text{ fm}\rangle$ 
  assumes  $\langle\forall(E :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{unit tm}) F G. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p\rangle$ 
  shows  $\langle\vdash p\rangle$ 
  using completeness assms .

```

30 Main Result

```

abbreviation  $\text{valid} :: \langle(\text{nat}, \text{nat}) \text{ fm} \Rightarrow \text{bool}\rangle$  where
   $\langle\text{valid } p \equiv \forall(E :: \text{nat} \Rightarrow \text{nat tm}) F G. \llbracket E, F, G \rrbracket p\rangle$ 

```

```

theorem  $\text{main}: \langle\text{valid } p \longleftrightarrow (\vdash p)\rangle$ 
  using completeness soundness by blast

```

```
end
```

References

- [1] L. Henkin. The discovery of my completeness proofs. *Bulletin of Symbolic Logic*, 2(2):127–158, 1996.
- [2] R. M. Smullyan. *First-Order Logic*. Springer-Verlag, 1968.